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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 33
Prevention of armed conflict

Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yemen: draft resolution

The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/176 of 19 December 2011, 66/253 A of 16 February 2012, 66/253 B of 3 August 2012, and 67/183 of 20 December 2012 and Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1 of 29 April 2011, S-17/1 of 23 August 2011,[1] S-18/1 of 2 December 2011,[2] 19/1 of 1 March 2012,[3] 19/22 of 23 March 2012,[3] S-19/1 of 1 June 2012,[4] 20/22 of 6 July 2012,[5] 21/26 of 28 September 2012[6] and 22/24 of 22 March 2013,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) of 14 April 2012 and 2043 (2012) of 21 April 2012,

Recalling further all resolutions of the League of Arab States relating to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular resolution 7595 of 6 March 2013, in which the League reviewed the very serious situation in the Syrian Arab Republic due to the escalating violence and killings in most of the Syrian territory, and the continuation of grave violations of human rights by the Syrian authorities using heavy weapons, warplanes and Scud missiles to bomb neighbourhoods and populated areas, which has seriously increased the number of victims, caused human

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. I.
[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53B* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.2 and Corr.1), chap. II.
[3] Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1), chap. III, sect. A.
[4] Ibid., chap. V.
[5] Ibid., chap. IV, sect. A.
[6] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53A* (A/67/53/Add.1), chap. III.

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displacement inside the Syrian Arab Republic and an influx of thousands of Syrians to the neighbouring countries fleeing violence, which targets children and women who have been subjected to frightful massacres, threatening thus to lead to the collapse of the Syrian State, and endangers the security, peace and stability of the region,

Recalling Organization of Islamic Cooperation resolution 2/4-EX (IS) of 15 August 2012 on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, in which the Organization called for the immediate implementation of the transitional plan and the development of a peaceful mechanism that would allow the building of a new Syrian State based on pluralism and a democratic and civilian system, where there would be equality on the basis of law, citizenship and fundamental freedoms,

Expressing grave concern at the continuing escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the continued widespread and systematic gross violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving the continued use of heavy weapons and aerial bombardments, such as the indiscriminate use of ballistic missiles and cluster munitions, by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian population, and the failure of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to protect its population,

Expressing outrage at the rapidly increasing death toll of at least 70,000 casualties in the Syrian Arab Republic, as reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 12 February 2013,[7]

Recalling the statements made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights before the Human Rights Council and the Security Council that crimes against humanity are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, stressing that the Syrian authorities have failed to prosecute such serious violations, and noting the repeated encouragement by the High Commissioner to the Security Council to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court,

Welcoming the extension of the mandate of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and deeply regretting the lack of cooperation of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic with the commission, in particular the persistent denial of access of its members to the Syrian Arab Republic,

Expressing concern at the occurrence of grave violations against children in the Syrian Arab Republic, that children were among the victims of military operations carried out by Government forces, including the Syrian armed forces, intelligence forces and *shabbiha* militias, and that children were victims of killing and maiming, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, ill-treatment and sexual violence, and were used as human shields and recruited and used in the conduct of hostilities in violation of international law, welcoming the intent of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to pay a second visit to the region, demanding that all parties grant her full and unfettered access to all areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, and calling on neighbouring countries to provide her with all necessary assistance,

Expressing concern at the vulnerable situation of women in the Syrian Arab Republic, including being subjected to discrimination, sexual and other physical abuse, violation of their privacy and arbitrary arrest and detention in raids, including

[7] See S/PV.6917.

to force their male relatives to surrender, recalling that such acts of sexual and gender-based violence could amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, underlining the importance of preventing all sexual violence and violence based on gender, and welcoming the intent of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to visit the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate these violations and abuses,

Deploring the failure of the Syrian authorities to release all arbitrarily detained persons and grant access to detention centres to relevant humanitarian organizations with a view to ensuring the humane treatment of detainees,

Deploring also the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation and the failure to ensure the safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to all areas affected by the fighting,

Expressing deep concern at the more than one million refugees and millions of internally displaced persons who have fled as a result of the extreme violence,

Welcoming the efforts by neighbouring countries and other countries in the region to host Syrian refugees while acknowledging the socioeconomic consequences of the presence of large-scale refugee populations in these countries, notably Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, and calling upon Member States, based on burden-sharing principles, to host the Syrian refugees in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Welcoming also the contributions to humanitarian efforts already provided by Member States, notably by regional countries, and recalling the urgent need to provide financial support to the Syrian humanitarian response plan and the regional refugee response,

Expressing its determination to seek ways and means to provide protection to the Syrian civilian population,

Expressing grave concern at the threat by the Syrian authorities to use chemical or biological weapons and at allegations of reported use of such weapons, and welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to investigate all allegations of their use in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Stressing that rapid progress on a political transition represents the best opportunity to resolve the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully, reaffirming its support for the engagement of the Secretary-General, the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States and all diplomatic efforts aimed at reaching a political solution to the crisis, reaffirming also the role of regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security as set out in Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and welcoming the relevant resolutions of the League of Arab States to address the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Recalling all meetings of the Group of Friends of the Syrian people, in particular the fourth Ministerial Meeting, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 12 December 2012, where the participants acknowledged the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that all Members of the United Nations shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and relevant international human rights law, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[9] and recalling the obligation of the Syrian Arab Republic to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

International humanitarian law and human rights

1. *Strongly condemns* the continued escalation in the use by the Syrian authorities of heavy weapons, including indiscriminate shelling from tanks and aircraft, and the use of ballistic missiles and other indiscriminate weapons against population centres, as well as the use of cluster munitions;

2. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law and the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the Syrian authorities and the Government-affiliated *shabbiha* militias, such as those involving the use of heavy weapons, aerial bombardments and other force against civilians, attacks on schools, hospitals and places of worship, massacres, arbitrary executions, extrajudicial killings, the killing and persecution of protestors, human rights defenders and journalists, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, violations of the right of the child, including the recruitment and use of children in the conduct of hostilities in violation of international law, unlawful interference with access to medical treatment, failure to respect and protect medical personnel, torture, systematic sexual violence, including rape in detention, and ill-treatment, including against children, as well as any human rights abuses or violations of international humanitarian law by anti-Government armed groups;

3. *Condemns* all violence, irrespective of where it comes from, and calls upon all parties to immediately put an end to all forms of violence, including terrorist acts and acts of violence or intimidation that may foment sectarian tensions, and to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law;

4. *Demands* that all parties immediately put an end to all violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks against civilians, also demands that the Syrian authorities immediately end all violations of international human rights law and meet their responsibility to protect the population and comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, calls upon all parties to the

[8] Resolution 217 A (III).

[9] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

conflict to issue clear orders against sexual violence through their respective chains of command and to undertake investigations to hold perpetrators of sexual violence to account, also calls upon all parties to facilitate the immediate access for survivors of sexual violence to available services, and urges donors to support services that address the health, psychosocial and protection needs of survivors;

5. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities immediately release all persons arbitrarily detained, including the members of the Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom of Expression, publish a list of all detention facilities, ensure that conditions of detention comply with applicable international law, and immediately allow access of independent monitors to all detention facilities;

6. *Strongly condemns* the shelling as well as the shooting by the Syrian armed forces into neighbouring countries, which led to casualties and injuries of the civilians of those countries as well as of Syrian refugees, underlines that such incidents violated international law, stresses the grave threat of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic on the security of its neighbours and on regional peace and stability, as well as its grave implications for international peace and security, and calls upon the Syrian Government to respect the sovereignty of neighbouring States and meet its international obligations in this regard;

7. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities grant the independent international commission of inquiry and individuals working on its behalf immediate, full and unfettered entry and access to all areas of the Syrian Arab Republic, and also demands that all parties cooperate fully with the commission of inquiry in the performance of its mandate to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011, as well as with other United Nations special procedures, and invites the commission of inquiry to brief the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic;

8. *Stresses again* the importance of ensuring accountability and the need to end impunity and hold to account all those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, as recommended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

9. *Encourages* the Security Council to consider appropriate measures in this regard;

10. *Underlines* the importance that the Syrian people, on the basis of broad, inclusive and credible consultations, should determine, within the framework provided by international law and based upon the complementarity principle, the domestic process and mechanisms to achieve reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations, as well as reparations and effective remedies for the victims;

11. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities strictly observe their obligations under international law with respect to chemical and biological weapons, including Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[10] and also demands that the Syrian authorities refrain from using or transferring to non-State actors any chemical

[10] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

and biological weapons or any related material, and that the Syrian authorities meet their obligations to account for and to secure all chemical and biological weapons and any related material;

12. *Also demands* that the Syrian authorities grant full and unfettered access to the investigation of the Secretary-General into all alleged uses of chemical weapons, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with the investigation;

Humanitarian situation

13. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the failure to ensure the safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to all areas affected by the fighting;

14. *Reiterates its call upon* the Syrian authorities to immediately and fully implement the agreed humanitarian response plan, and for all parties to the conflict to grant immediate, safe, full and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to all populations in need of assistance in all parts of the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular to medical facilities, and calls upon those parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance through the most effective routes;

15. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities facilitate the access of humanitarian organizations to all people in need through the most effective routes, including by providing authorization for cross-border humanitarian operations as an urgent priority, and encourages all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to facilitate the delivery of assistance in areas under their control, including across conflict lines, in order to implement fully the humanitarian response plan;

16. *Strongly condemns* all attacks and threats of violence against humanitarian and medical personnel and against medical facilities and vehicles, in violation of international law, and the use of medical civilian facilities, including hospitals, for armed purposes, and calls for all medical facilities to be free of weapons, including heavy weapons, consistent with applicable international law;

17. *Condemns* all attacks on, detentions of and threats of violence against United Nations personnel, and calls upon all parties in this regard to respect the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation;

18. *Expresses grave concern* at the increasing numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons as a result of the ongoing violence, which could undermine the capacities of the neighbouring countries to provide Syrian refugees with adequate humanitarian needs;

19. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the significant efforts that have been made by neighbouring countries and the countries of the region to assist those who have fled across the borders of the Syrian Arab Republic as a consequence of the violence, and urges all relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other donors and humanitarian actors to provide urgent and coordinated support to Syrian refugees and their host countries;

20. *Welcomes* the hosting by the Government of Kuwait on 30 January of the pledging conference for the United Nations Joint Appeal,

21. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to submit a written report to the General Assembly, within 90 days on the very dire situation of internally displaced persons in the Syrian Arab Republic in terms of safety and their basic rights and livelihoods, and to provide recommendations with a view to meeting assistance and protection needs and strengthening the effectiveness of the international response to displacement;

22. *Urges* the international community to provide urgent financial support to the host countries to enable them to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and affected communities, and to consider addressing the refugee issue through appropriate means and measures, in accordance with the principle of burden-sharing;

23. *Urges* all donors to provide expeditiously financial support in the context of the humanitarian response plan and the regional refugee response plan to United Nations and international humanitarian organizations, as well as the host countries, so that they can implement more actively the humanitarian response plan inside the country;

24. *Calls upon* Member States to provide all support to the Syrian people, and encourages Member States to contribute to the United Nations humanitarian response efforts;

Political transition

25. *Reiterates its call for* an inclusive Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, pluralistic political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations, ethnicities or beliefs, including through the commencement of a serious political dialogue between credible, empowered and mutually acceptable interlocutors representing the Syrian authorities and the Syrian opposition;

26. *Welcomes* the establishment of the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces on 11 November 2012 in Doha as effective representative interlocutors needed for a political transition, as well as its commitment, expressed in its communiqués dated 15 and 23 February and 20 April 2013, to the principle of a political transition leading to a civil, democratic and pluralistic Syrian Arab Republic, where all citizens are equal regardless of gender, religion or ethnicity, and notes the wide international acknowledgement, notably at the fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian people, of the Coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people;

27. *Welcomes* the efforts of the League of Arab States towards a political resolution of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and its relevant resolutions in this regard;

28. *Reaffirms* its support for the mission of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and demands in this regard that all Syrian parties work with his office to implement rapidly the transition plan set forth in the final communiqué issued by the Action Group for Syria on 30 June 2012, in a way that assures the safety of all in an atmosphere of stability and calm, provides for clear and irreversible steps in the transition according to a fixed time frame and establishes a consensus transitional governing body with full executive powers to which all functions of the presidency and Government are transferred,

including those pertaining to military, security and intelligence issues, as well as a review of the constitution on the basis of an inclusive national dialogue and free and fair multiparty elections held in the framework of this new constitutional order;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide support and assistance for the implementation of the transition plan set forth in the final communiqué of the Action Group for Syria, and encourages Member States to provide active diplomatic support in this regard;

30. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, working in close coordination with international financial institutions, relevant regional and international organizations, including the League of Arab States, other relevant international actors and Syrian representatives, initiate planning to provide support and assistance to Syrian-led transition and be granted appropriate resources in this regard;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report within 30 days on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 33
Prevention of armed conflict

Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yemen: draft resolution

The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Andorra, Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia and Spain

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, Namibia, Nigeria and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, was solemnly declared a zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential for the promotion of the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming also the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the States of the region,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of Member States towards fulfilling the goals of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and their engagement in its revitalization through a number of initiatives, as reaffirmed during the seventh ministerial meeting of the zone, held in Montevideo on 15 and 16 January 2013, and building on the Luanda Initiative,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, especially through the implementation of specific programmes,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

[1] A/67/802.

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1. *Stresses* the role of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a forum for increased interaction and support among its member States;

2. *Welcomes* the holding of the seventh ministerial meeting of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, and takes note with appreciation of the adoption of the Montevideo Declaration[2] and the Montevideo Plan of Action;[3]

3. *Calls upon* States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and cooperation established in resolution 41/11 and reiterated in the Montevideo Declaration and the Montevideo Plan of Action;

4. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system, and invites relevant partners, including international financial institutions, to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic may seek in their joint efforts to implement the Montevideo Plan of Action;

5. *Encourages* the convening of ministerial meetings on a biennial basis, as well as annual meetings on the sidelines of the General Assembly, and the establishment of a follow-up mechanism, as decided in the Montevideo Declaration;

6. *Welcomes* the presentation during the seventh ministerial meeting of a number of bilateral cooperation programmes which complement the efforts aimed at enhancing cooperation within the zone;

7. *Also welcomes* the offer by the Government of Cape Verde to host the eighth ministerial meeting of the States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in 2015;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

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[2] A/67/746, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, Namibia, Nigeria and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Montenegro, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Togo and Turkey

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/210 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[1]

Bearing in mind the growing role of the transit of energy in global processes,

Recognizing the important role of transportation hubs for the reliable and stable transit of energy to international markets,

Noting that stable, efficient and reliable energy transportation, as a key factor of sustainable development, is in the interest of the entire international community,

Welcoming efforts at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels in building energy transportation systems, and facilitating the trade of energy resources to promote sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transportation systems that link them to the international markets, and in this regard,

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action[2] constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and of Agenda 21,[4] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[5] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Noting the outcome of the High-level Conference on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and its Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, held in Ashgabat on 23 April 2009,

Noting also the launching of the initiative of the Secretary-General "Sustainable Energy for All", which focuses on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies, as well as the decision of the General Assembly to declare the decade 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,[6]

1. *Recognizes* the need for extensive international cooperation for promoting the reliable transportation of energy to international markets through pipelines and other transportation systems;

2. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Turkmenistan to host an international meeting of experts early in 2014 to follow up on the High-level Conference on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and its Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development and International Cooperation held in Ashgabat on 23 April 2009;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, on issues relating to the reliable and stable transit of energy, as well as on possible modalities for international cooperation, and to communicate such views in a summary report of the Secretariat to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session for further consideration.

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[2] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 67/215.

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Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Japan, Jordan, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Seychelles and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 67/207 of 21 December 2012, in which it welcomed the offer of the Government of the Independent State of Samoa to host the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in 2014, decides that the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States shall be held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, to be preceded by activities related to the Conference from 28 to 30 August 2014, also in Apia.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (a)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Côte d'Ivoire:* draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,[1]

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as its resolutions 55/218 of 21 December 2000, 56/48 of 7 December 2001, 57/48 of 21 November 2002, 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007, 63/310 of 14 September 2009 and 65/274 of 18 April 2011,

Recalling also the principles enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted in 2000 in Lomé,[2]

Recalling further the decisions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at all its ordinary and extraordinary sessions,

Recalling the adoption of the framework for the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union set out in the declaration on enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation, signed in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006 by the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission,[3] which highlights the key areas for cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations,

Welcoming, while taking into account the role of the General Assembly, the statements by the President of the Security Council of 19 November 2004 on the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] A/67/280-S/2012/614.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2158, No. 37733.

[3] A/61/630, annex.

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institutional relationship with the African Union,[4] of 28 March 2007 on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security[5] and of 18 March 2009 on peace and security in Africa,[6] as well as Security Council resolution 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Acknowledging the efforts to enhance coordination and cooperation between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council in the areas of peace and security and, in particular, the joint annual consultative meetings between members of the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council,

Welcoming the establishment of the Joint Task Force on Peace and Security of the United Nations and the African Union, and commending the continued efforts to support this important framework for furthering the strategic partnership on peace and security between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission,

Welcoming also the efforts to enhance cooperation between the peace and security structure of the United Nations and the peace and security architecture of the African Union in the realms of conflict prevention and resolution, early warning, mediation, crisis management, peacekeeping, security sector reform and post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa, including efforts to implement the African Union Framework for Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development,

Acknowledging the significant contribution made by the African Union towards the prevention and combating of terrorism, and noting the centrality of the international partnership and cooperation among the African Union, the relevant United Nations organs and the wider international community in the global fight against terrorism,

Recognizing the need to enhance the strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union, as a basis for a more effective partnership embodying the principles of mutual respect when addressing issues of mutual concern,

Welcoming the efforts of the African Union and the United Nations, together with other international partners, to provide effective support for peacekeeping missions undertaken in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter by regional organizations, in particular the African Union, with reference to start-up funding, equipment, logistics and long-term capacity-building, as reflected in Security Council resolution 1809 (2008),

Welcoming also Security Council resolution 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012, in which the Council reiterated the importance of establishing a more effective relationship between it and the African Union Peace and Security Council in the

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[4] S/PRST/2004/44; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2004-31 July 2005*.

[5] S/PRST/2007/7; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2006-31 July 2007*.

[6] S/PRST/2009/3; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009*.

areas of conflict prevention, resolution and management, electoral assistance and regional conflict prevention,

Noting that, on the occasion of the special session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on the consideration and resolution of conflicts in Africa, held in Tripoli on 31 August 2009, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted the Tripoli Declaration on the Elimination of Conflicts in Africa and the Promotion of Sustainable Peace and the Plan of Action[7] and declared the year 2010 the Year of Peace and Security in Africa, under the general slogan "Make peace happen", and commending the efforts being deployed by the African Union and various partners in this regard,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[8] recalled in various relevant resolutions adopted since 2002,[9]

Recognizing the pivotal need to bring Africa into the mainstream of the global economy and to strengthen the global partnership to address the special development needs of Africa, in particular the eradication of poverty, and in this regard welcoming the political declaration adopted on 22 September 2008, on the occasion of the high-level meeting on the theme "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward",[10] and reaffirming the importance of its implementation and the responsibilities of the States members of the African Union and of the United Nations in this regard, as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[11]

Stressing the need to extend the scope of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in the area of combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Africa,

Emphasizing the importance of the effective, coordinated and integrated implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[12] the Doha Development Agenda,[13] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[14] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[15] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[16] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[17]

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[7] See S/2009/461.

[8] See resolution 57/2.

[9] Resolutions 57/7, 58/233, 59/254, 60/222, 61/229, 62/179, 63/267, 64/258, 65/284 and 66/286.

[10] See resolution 63/1.

[11] A/57/304, annex.

[12] See resolution 55/2.

[13] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[14] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[15] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[16] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap I, resolution 2, annex.

[17] See resolution 60/1.

Noting the adoption of the African Maritime Transport Charter by the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala in July 2010, as an instrument that can help to enhance international trade and development,

Emphasizing the importance of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, at which the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development was adopted,[18] the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[19] and stressing the importance for all Member States of the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[20] and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[21]

Recalling the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption[22] and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa,[23] adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003,

Recommitting to improving the effectiveness of development assistance, including the fundamental principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability, and calling for a continuing dialogue to improve the effectiveness of aid, including the full implementation of the Accra Agenda for Action[24] by countries and organizations that commit to it,

Acknowledging the contribution of the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa in strengthening coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in the areas of peace and security, and recognizing the efforts made to consolidate the Office so as to enhance its performance in view of the expanding scope for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in those areas,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union will contribute to the advancement of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the framework for the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,[3] taking note in this regard of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,[25] and requesting the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Secretariat and to implement its mandate with respect to meeting the special needs of Africa in accordance with the established United Nations procedures,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary- General;[1]

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[18] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I; see also resolution 63/152.

[19] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[20] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[21] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[22] See Assembly/AU/Dec.27 (II), available from www.au.int.

[23] See Assembly/AU/Dec.19 (II), available from www.au.int.

[24] A/63/539, annex.

[25] A/65/716-S/2011/54.

2. *Recalls* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and requests the United Nations system to intensify its assistance to the African Union, as appropriate, in strengthening the African peace and security architecture, including the institutional and operational capacity of its Peace and Security Council, and in coordinating with other international partners when needed;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to pursue the ongoing measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, and in this regard recognizes the important roles and support of the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa, integrating the United Nations Liaison Office to the African Union;

4. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2033 (2012) and other relevant resolutions in which the Council called for the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community to African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;[26]

5. *Also recalls* the signing of the declaration on enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006[3] and the ongoing efforts in this regard, notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union[25] and underlines the importance of accelerating the implementation of the programme, urges all stakeholders to support the full implementation of the programme in all its aspects, in particular the operationalization of the key areas of cooperation, including the African Standby Force, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress achieved in this regard;

6. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing of development and humanitarian issues for regional organizations, including the African Union, when they undertake peacekeeping operations under a United Nations mandate, and notes the determination of the Security Council to continue working on this issue in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes* the 2010 report of the Secretary-General on support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations[27] and the related statement by the President of the Security Council of 22 October 2010[28] as important steps towards the further strengthening of the partnership between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts by the African Union to address the issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict and in the context of peacekeeping operations, and encourages the United Nations to continue its support in this regard;

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[26] General Assembly resolution 66/287.

[27] A/65/510-S/2010/514.

[28] S/PRST/2010/21; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2010-31 July 2011*.

9. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the Joint Task Force on Peace and Security of the United Nations and the African Union as an important framework for furthering the strategic partnership on peace and security between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission, and looks forward to the next meeting, to be held in September 2013;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need for the United Nations and the African Union to develop close cooperation and concrete programmes aimed at addressing the problems posed by landmines, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and transnational organized crime, inter alia, maritime piracy and trafficking in persons and drugs, within the framework of the relevant declarations and resolutions adopted by the two organizations;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the African Union and the international community to intensify their cooperation in the global fight against terrorism through the implementation of the relevant international and regional treaties and protocols and, in particular, the African Plan of Action adopted in Algiers on 14 September 2002, as well as their support for the operation of the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, inaugurated in Algiers in October 2004;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to intensify its efforts, in collaboration with the African Union, in combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources, in particular in conflict areas, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the African Union;

13. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to continue its support for the African Union and its member States in their efforts to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and requests the Secretary-General and the international community to fulfil the commitments that they undertook during the high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York in 2008, and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York in September 2010;

14. *Expresses deep concern* that, two years before the target date for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, most African countries remain off track for achieving them, and in this regard requests the United Nations and development partners to accelerate support for African countries in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Urges* the United Nations system to coordinate closely with the African Union Commission and its structures relating to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[11] through the Regional Coordination Mechanism, in order to enhance overall coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all the development programmes and projects of all international development stakeholders;

16. *Stresses* the need for closer cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the African Union, in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement[29] and other relevant memorandums of understanding between the two organizations, in particular in the implementation of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[12] and the 2005 World Summit

[29] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1580, No. 1044.

Outcome[17] and as regards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, at the national, subregional and regional levels;

17. *Urges* the United Nations system to increase its support for Africa in the implementation of the declaration of the extraordinary summit meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, held in Abuja in April 2001,[30] and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[31] through, inter alia, donations and access to drugs at affordable prices, so as to combat or control the spread of those diseases, including the eradication of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, as decided by the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala in July 2010;

18. *Invites* the United Nations system to enhance its support for African countries in their efforts to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[16] and to support efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation among the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa to address the development challenges of Africa;

19. *Calls upon* the United Nations to take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication through the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, noting the importance of addressing, inter alia, debt cancellation, enhanced official development assistance, increases in flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology, the building of productive capacities and the creation of employment opportunities, food insecurity, the agriculture partnership to combat hunger, universal primary education initiatives, gender equality programmes, improved maternal health programmes and HIV/AIDS education, prevention, treatment, care and support;

20. *Notes* the establishment on 11 October 2010 of a joint secretariat for the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa, to be based at the headquarters of the Economic Commission in Addis Ababa, to enhance coherence and cooperation and information-sharing, as well as build stronger links among the departments and divisions of the three institutions in support of the development agenda of Africa;

21. *Encourages* the deepening of collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union, recalling the African Union Framework for Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development and the efforts of the Peacebuilding Commission to enhance international support for African countries on the agenda of the Commission, and reiterates the need for enhanced coordination and consultations between the Commission and the African Union on assistance for countries emerging from conflict;

22. *Welcomes* the launching by the African Union of the African solidarity initiative to support post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa on 13 July 2012 in Addis Ababa, emphasizes the need for enhancing the capacity of the African Union to support the sharing of lessons learned and expertise among post-conflict countries and those countries that have undergone peacebuilding

[30] Organization of African Unity, document OAU/SPS/ABUJA/3.

[31] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

processes in Africa, and calls upon the United Nations system and relevant partners to support the initiative;

23. *Invites* the Secretary-General to request all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to intensify their efforts to support cooperation with the African Union, including through the implementation of the protocols to the Constitutive Act of the African Union[2] and the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,[32] and, in cooperation with other international partners, to assist in harmonizing the programmes of the African Union with those of the African regional economic communities with a view to enhancing regional economic cooperation and integration;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations system to effectively support the efforts of the African Union by urging the international community to strive for the successful and timely completion of the Doha round of trade negotiations, including negotiations aimed at substantial improvements in areas such as trade-related measures, including market access, to promote sustainable growth in Africa;

25. *Welcomes* the Renewed call for action on the implementation of the Plan of Action towards Africa Fit for Children (2013-2017), adopted during the third Pan-African Forum on Children, held on 19 and 20 November 2012 in Addis Ababa, and calls upon the United Nations system to assist the African Union and its member States, at their request, in expediting its implementation;

26. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the African Union to develop a coherent and effective strategy, including through joint programmes and activities, for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa, within the framework of the implementation of regional and international treaties, resolutions and plans of action adopted by the two organizations;

27. *Requests* the United Nations system to cooperate with the African Union and its member States in the implementation of appropriate policies for the promotion of the culture of democracy, including the effective application of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, as well as the promotion of good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and the strengthening of democratic institutions;

28. *Urges* the United Nations system to continue to implement General Assembly resolutions 58/149 of 22 December 2003 and 63/149 of 18 December 2008, on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, and to effectively support African countries in their efforts to incorporate the problems of refugees into national and regional development plans, and in this regard recalls the Plan of Action for the implementation of the outcome of the 2009 Special Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and the adoption of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), adopted on 23 October 2009;

29. *Welcomes and supports* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to support gender equality, the empowerment of women and social development, and recalls in this regard the declaration of the African Women's Decade by the

[32] A/46/651, annex.

Assembly of the African Union in February 2009,[33] and the African Union Gender Policy,[34] the Social Policy Framework for Africa and the Windhoek Declaration on Social Development,[35] adopted by the Executive Council of the African Union in January 2009;

30. *Encourages* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to support the efforts of African countries in the areas of empowerment of women and gender equality;

31. *Recalls* its resolution 63/250 of 24 December 2008 on human resources management, and urges the Secretary-General to encourage the United Nations system to work, within existing rules and regulations, towards ensuring the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at the respective headquarters of its organizations and in their regional fields of operation;

32. *Encourages* the United Nations and the African Union to pursue joint initiatives for partnerships in Africa through, inter alia, the United Nations Office to the African Union, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the United Nations Office for Partnerships;

33. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report entitled "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward",[36] including recommendations, submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 39 of its resolution 63/1 of 22 September 2008, and in this regard looks forward to the formulation, by the end of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly, of a mechanism to review the full and timely implementation of all commitments related to the development of Africa, building on existing mechanisms, to ensure that Member States remain seized of the issue of addressing the special development needs of Africa;

34. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission, working in collaboration, to review every two years the progress made in the cooperation between the two organizations, and requests the Secretary-General to include the results of the review in his next report;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[33] See A/63/848, annex II, Assembly/AU/Dec.229 (XII).

[34] Ibid., annex I, decision EX.CL/Dec.487 (XIV).

[35] Ibid., decision EX.CL/Dec.473 (XIV).

[36] A/64/208.